VOL. VIII--No 154.

GENERAL HANCOCK HEARD FROM.

He Defends Himself against Certain Accusations in Reference to his last Expedition to the Indian Country.

The New York Tribune of this morning con" tains the following important letter from Major-

To the Editor of the Tribina:

My Dear Sir:—In your issue of the 21st ultimo I have observed a letter from Cotonel E. W. Wynkoop, D. S. Indian Agent, dated reptember 14, 1867, and addressed to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs. In which certain statements are made in reference to the operation of the expedition to the Pains of last spring under my command, which I consider require correction at my hands. In some particulars, as they do not entirely coincide with the facts as they occurred.

Colonel Wynkoop asserts that I expressed a deter-

do not entirely coincide with the facts as they occurred.

Colonel Wynkoop asserts that I expressed a determination to destroy the Indian village the same night
that I encamped before it. In this he is incorrect
On the night in question, after the Indians had treacherously abandoned their villages, without holding
the connoil they had arranged for with me I expre-sed my, belief that I would be justified in destroying
their villages as a punishment for their bad failubut I unstuctly stated to my efficiers, at the
same time, that I would not then order the
burning of the lodges, but would await fure or
developments as to the conduct of the Indians
before taking final action in the matter; and, in pursuance of this determinat out on my part, I had the
villages ruidly guarded from all depredations for
five (5) days after their abandonment, and then only
decided to burn them upon hearing officially of the
borrible murders and bursings as Lookout Mail Station, on the Smook's Hill, by the same (or a portion of
the same) Indian's who had deserted them.

Colonel Wynsoop is again erroneous as to the facts
concerning the killing of the six Chey ennes, at Cimnaros Urossing, April 19 1807. Those Indians were
not killed, as he states, "before any word had been
received from General Caster." for on the 18th of
April I had received from General Custer the report
of the killing and burning of the white men by the
Indians at Lookout station, which decided me to destroy the village.

This aff. ir, however, was not an attack by the

Indians at Lookout Station, which decided me to desirov the vilage.

This aff.ir, however, was not an attack by the tro pamon the six Cheyennes in question, for they were first discovered by our so diers who were in bivouac at the time, when they were endeavoring to steal up to the herd belonging to the command, for the purpose of stampeding it. They were called upon to aurrender by the guide and interpreter, who was with the command; but refu ing to do so, and firing upon the troops, they were pursued, and after a short contest were killed. Several of our men were wounded during the affair.

These faces concerning this matter are from the offi-

contest were killed. Several of our men were wounded during the affair.

These faces concerning this matter are from the official report of the commanding officer of the detachment which was engaged with the Indians on that occasion. Our troops at timmsron Crossing did not then knew of the burning of the villages at Pawnee Fork (the same day), being sixty or seventy miles distant from that point. The small band of Indians reserved to were undoubtedly "runners" from those who had left the villages on Pawnee Fork, and had procably been engaged in the murders at Lookout Station, as they had ample time to have travelled from that point to the tumma on Crossing, from the 16th until the 19th of April. The Indians in ques ion could not have known of the burning of their villages at that time.

isth until the 19th of April. The Indians in question could not have known of the burning of their villages at that time.

I do a ot consider it a question for argument as to whether or not the Indians who perpetrated the massacres and burnings at Lookeut Mail Station on the Smoky Hill were the same or a portion of the same who abandoned the villages on Pawnee Fork and who crossed the Smoky Hill about eight undred (800) strong, stripped and painted for war. All of the reports and other evidence I have ever seen on the subject only made that fact more indisputable to me. In fact, there was not any other Body of Indians eight hundred (800) strong anywhere within reach of Lookout Stat on at the lime the outrages were committed. As to whether there were "Pawnees" among them or not, I only stated in my official report of the expedition that the Indians themselves asserted at one of the mail stations that they were Cheyeones, or not, I only stated in my official report of
the expedition that the indians themselves asserted
at one of the mail stations that they were Cheyennes,
Sioux, and Pawness. This information was contained in one of General Custer's reports to me, and
is of no consequence whatever as evidence that the
Indians who committed the atrocities at that time on
the Smicky Hill were not from the villages on Pawnee Fork. I did not suppose for an instant that there
were Pawnees among them, for I knew of the enmity
existing between that tribe and the Cheyennes and
Sloux, and I merely stated it as it was asserted by
the Indians themselves,
the eral Custer, in his first report to me of the pursing of Indians after they had abandoned their vilhiges on Pawnees Fork, did not state that the "Cheystanes had turned south;" but reported that such was
the opinion of Captain West, who was with him,
and who had had great experience on the Plains.
There was no positive evidence, however, from any
confree to that effect, and as long as General Custer
was cuabled to follow the trail it led northward. He
takes to sear the head waters of Wainut treek, but

was enabled to follow the trail it led northward. He lest it near the head waters of Wainut Freek, but found it sgalu by travelling north to the Smoky Hull; and the trail continued Forthward from that river. Colonel Wynkoop asserts that, notwickstanding my statement in my letter to General Grant that it was impossible to destinguish with certainty the lodges of the Cheyennes from those of the Sloux, I gave him

Colone Wynkow) an laventory of the property contained in each village.

I certainly did include such an inventory to Colonel
Tertainly did include such an inventory to Colonel
Tertainly did include such an inventory of the property
Jispecto General, who was instructed by me to
make an inventory of the property belonging to the
Floux villages spara's from that of the Cueyennes, if
the found it practical's to do so, and he propared the
oce in question, I presume, from the best information
he come obtain as to the line which separated the
two villages, said to be a small ravine walen was
printed out to me as having the Sloux upon one side
of it, and the Cheyennes alon the other; but, when I
e a personal has nished not of the ground, I found
it in possible to determine with any certainty, or to
my own satisfaction, where the line of separation between the villages my. Here was not to my eye any
such mersed difference in the lodges on either side
of the ravine in question, or in the manner of their
species, as would accurately designate that line.

Taking these facts into consideration, I was convinced that the dividing line between the Sloux and
Cheyennes could not be correctly ascertained, either
from the evidence I was avabled to collect on the
ground or from my own observation, and I, therefore, mans the statement in relevance to this matter
which has called forth the allusion of Colonel Wynkoo B, in his letter of September lith, referred to. I
presume the estimate was an approximate one, and I
gave it to Colonel Wynkoop as the best information
which we could obtain.

Heren arks that the council which I held with the
chiefa of he Dog Soiders (Cueyennes) at Fort Larned
was "as night," thus such a thing was heretofore "unknown," that it was "gainst their me-'cince, and that
fact alone was calculated, to a certain degree, to make
the nieth supposed.

The council in question was held after dark, for the
simple reasons that the Irdians, upon various proteners, had delayed coming into Fort Larned to meet
r (Colone) Wyukooo) an inventory of the property con-tained in each village.

I certainly did include such an inventory to Colonel
Wyukoop or his increasing.

therefore, called upon to address them at considerate length.

It was thereved by me at this time, from various convers tions which I had with them, that the Indian Agents Colonel Wynkoop included, were acting in poster harmony with my views.

I have written this letter with no desire to enter into a discussion is the public prints of the events connected with my administration of affairs while I was in command of the Department of the Missbarf, but simply to correct certain of the most erroreous starteness in Colonel Wynkoop's letter to the Superinceded of Indian Affairs.

My official report of the expedition to the Plains of last at ring under my command, scales in detail all of the events connected tarrewith.

It has not, I regret however, been officially published and I therefore feel called upon to turnish this reply to nortions of Colonel Wynkoop's letter, As that let er has found a place in your columns (I have seen it in no other paper), I trust you will, in justice to mysair, accord the same courtesy to this, I am, sir, yery respectively, your obscient spread.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,

Major-General U. S. A.

Headquarters Pifth Military Disciple. New Orleans.

Hendquarters Pifth Military District, New Orleans, La., Lec. 17, 1867.

# THE FENIANS IN AMERICA.

New Phase of the Proposed Fusion-Convening of the Senate-Action of the Roberts Wing.

From N. Y. Evening Express, Saturday. The refusal of John Mitchel to accept the Presidency of the united branches of the Fen an organization has put the old leaders in a somewhat anomalous position. The Senate, which is the governing body of the Roberts wing, was convened at their headquarters, Fourth street, but after discussing the main features of the situation as it now stands, adjourned until Monday to await the arrival of members suf-

ficient to constitute a quorum. The Senate, however, claims the right to elect the new council on the basis of the Philadelphia Constitution, whereas the Savage branch insist that they have the absolute appointment of seven out of the fourten councilmen, as per recent stipulation. If this claim be not conceded, from complications will arise and the breach will become wider. On the assembling of the Senate next Monday, the formal resignation of President Roberts will, it is said, be tendered, and on its being accepted, the Senate will proceed to elect a new President from the number and on its being accepted, the Senate will pro-ceed to elect a new Freetdent from the number of candidates presented; but it has already been arranged who the new President will be. General O'Neil's name has been placed upon the state, and his election by the Senate is already a foregone conclusion. The Senate party expect that the name of General O'Neil will raily around them all the floating elements of Fenianism in the country, on account of the conspicuous part he played in the former raids into Canada.

# OBITUARY.

The Metropolitan of Moscow,

A letter from S'. Petersburg, of the 5th, says that on the previous Sunday the great beli of the Krendin announced to the inhabitants of Moscow the death of the venerable Philaute, the sculor Metropolitan of the Greek Church. This event was quite unexpected, for he had performed divine service on the very day of his death. After leaving church he retired for a chery time to the some repose and shortly aftershort time to take some repose, and shortly after-wards he was alscovered lying lifeless on the floor, with his face turned to the holy image sus-

pended from the wall.

Philante was one of the ablest and most profound Metropolitans of the Greek Church. For firty years he had presided over the See of Mocow, and for more than seventy years he had been one of the most prominent priests in the Church in Russia. By his extraordinary talen's, his broad Christian and philanthropic life, his liberal views and kindly disposition, he had become almost an object of adoration and worship to the people of Russia. In influence he rivalled the Czar, but it was always lent to a good cause. He was an active supporter of the imperial dynasty, and a personal friend of the present Emperor, whose grandfather, Alexander, first testified his appreciation of his zeal and calents bestowing upon him the decoration of St. Anne, and subsequently by raising him to the lotty position of Metropolitan of Moscow. The Emperor Nicholas found in him a firm friend and a wise counsellor, and showered upon him the highest honors. Last spring, at the bflieth anniversary of his call to the Episcopacy, the Emperor Alexander wrote him a most him the latter countries. touching letter, congratulating him on the event, and expressing in unqualified terms his love and respect and his kind wishes for his fu-ture. The Metropolitan lived for many years, ouring the summer months, at the Troitskon monastery, about forty miles from Moscow, one of the hely shrines to which the devont made yearly pilerimages for hundreds of miles around. blessing was a reward for all the cares, to is and sufferings of the weary pilgrims, and they returned home light of heart and supreme-

Phiante was nearly eighty five years of age, In appearance he was of midding height, erect, but of a fragile and del cate organization. His face was thin, but expressive; his long bar and la riarchal beard flowing down his breast were white as snow, giving him a most venerable appearsnee. His voice was feeble, but his intel-lect retained its vigor to the very last, while his eyes, lustrous and expressive, never lost their brillancy. Attited in his white, flowing robes, crewned with his high hat, from which fell, in folds, the ecclesiastical veil of lace, and wearing uponhis breast the highest decorations of the empire, along with a massive golden cross, richly studded with diamonds, attached to his neck by a heavy chain—the symbol of his office—he was one of the most interes ing and at the same

time impressive dignitaries in the world.

Mr. Fox and the American officers paid him a visit in 1866 at the Trouskoi monastery, and were received by him in the most friendly and genial manner. He then manifested a lively interest in American affairs, and expressed his warmest sympathy for the Union. His sudden death will be keeply felt wherever the Greek religion extends, and especially in every habitation, from the palace to the peasant's hut, throughout the broad empire of Russia, -

James Roper. The Lynchburg Virginian gives the following secount of the death of a wealthy colored man:- We see it stated that James Roper, the largest landholder and the wealthiest man in Jefferson county, Virginia, is dead. James Roper was a colored man, the natural son of an eccentric Englishman, who bequathed the most of his property to the recently de ceased, who added greatly to his patrimonial estate. Hoper had a great faculty for acquiring property, and a mania for adding to his large landed estate. Every year or two he would purchase a farm, for have known him to pay a: much as \$110 per acre, when dollars were dollars. Roper was an intemperate man, yet such was his natural shrewdness that nobody could take advantage him in a trade, even when he was drunk He was a quiet, inoffensive man, and as generally esteemed as a man of his habits could expect to be. He never voted, served on jories or attempted to exercise rights denied by the laws, yet he was as fully protected in his rights of person and property as any man in Virginia, and has, doubtless, left a larger and more valua ble landed estate than any man now living in

# THE REVOLT IN HAYTI.

New York, Dec. 30.—By a late arrival at this-port, we have advices from Port-au-Prince to the 8th December.

the revolt of the peasantry-known as Cacos bad assumed such alarming dimensions -had assumed such alarming dimensions that President Salnave had been compelled to leave Port au-Prince for the North, with a view of directing operations in person against the rebels. He had issued orders to the troops and the mobilized national guard, forming the ctive army, to march immediately to that part

of the country in insurrection.

The National Guard of the Cape and of St.
Marchad already left for the scene of action.
That of Gonaives was to go forward with the
President himself, and that of the capital (Portau-Prince) would leave immediately. The gravest feature in the insurrection was, that it had transpired that the insurgents were recivng aid and comfort from the Dominican an ing aid and comfort from the Dominican au-thorities. The Moniteur (the official organ of the Haytlen Government) says: "It is evident, from the depositions of the prisoners, and from authentic papers which have been found, that without the complicity of the Dominican authorities this war of the Caros would have ceased to exist three months ago. This is to be regretted," it adds, "especially after the efforts of the Government to maintain, by means of the Convention of the "especially after the efforts of the Government to maintain, by means of the Convention of the 26th of July last, those relations of peace and friendship which are essential to the welfare and progress of the two Republics." The same paper says:—"The most complete order will be maintained in all other parts of the Republic. The Government have given their instructions

The Legislature was still in session, and the Government had presented a great many projects of reform and progress for the consideration of the Senate and House of Representalives. A committee had been appointed by the Senate to examine the propositions of the Government relative to the finances of the country Among other things, it bad been proposed to raise a loan for the purpose of retiring the paper money now in circulation; but public opinion was very much divided as to the necessity for

such a measure, and no definite action had yet been taken with regard to it. The Committee to whom had been referred the petition to the Senate asking the recali from exile of certain relatives and friends of expresident Geffrard, made a report recommending that in view of 'the political exigencies of the situation" any decision upon that grave question should be adjourned. After a lengthy debate in the Senate the report was agreed to debate in the Senate, the report was agreed to The President had given orders that all the pieces of old cannon in the several districts of the interior should be collected at the seaports, in order that they might be exchanged for loreign pieces of the new systems and of

of the republic. SECOND The twe nment had ordered that from the lat of December all tonnage dues and import duties should be paid either in gold, or in the

national paper money at the current rate of exchange. Hitherio these duties have been paid at the rate of twenty Haytien dollars to the gold dollar.

M. Louis Achille de Pitti Ferrandi has been appointed Haytien Consul at New York.

### . THE WALKING MANIA.

An International Contest-Teddy Milis, of England, and W. E. Harding, of New York, to Run a Home and Home Match of Three Miles for £1000.

From the N. Y. Herald of yesterday, Immediately upon W. E. Harding, of New York, attaining the position of "Champion Three Mile Runner of America" in August last by vanquishing De Keiso, of Canada, he naturally turned his attention to the fleet-footed pedestrians of England, and acting upon a conviction that his abilities were such as to meet them with a fair confidence of victory, he forwaided a formal enallenge to that country, offering to compete with Teddy Mills, Bill Fleet, offering to compete with Teddy Mills, Bill Fleet, Bill Lang, Sanderson, or Richards, in a three mile race, for the sum of \$5000, allowing a reasonable amount for expenses, should the match be made to be decided in this country.

Until a few days since the spiriting public have awaited with considerable interest a response to this rather bold challenge, without the

least satisfaction; but it is now announced, di-rect from the headquarters of Teddy Mills, that he is willing to meet Harding under circumstances somewhat at variance with the chal-lenge selt him, ina-much as the first meeting must take place in England, after which be will meet him a second time in New York. Hard'ng has accepted the challenge of Mills, and, should nothing occur to mar the further progress of the proposed match, these renowned pedes'rians will meet early in the summer of 1868-first in London, then in New York. The matches will be for £500 a side, £100 respectively allowed to

defray expenses.

The home and home character of the match presents many advantages, and will give the people of both countries an opportunity of viewing a redestrian contest that will combine

Mr. Harding as a pedestrian has been remarkably successful. Although not apparently very muscular, he possesses qualities that carry him along in a contest with an ustonishing rapidity. His first race was in the year 1861, at the Magnolia Grounds, Canada, against Pallon and others, for a silver watch and \$25 in gold, in which he was victorious.

### THE PRIZE RING.

A Fight at Esopus Island, on the Hudson River-A Protracted Battle Between Heavy Weights-Daulel Parker and Dennis McDe mod the Contestants,

From the New York Sunday News, yesterday. The match between Dan Parker (who fought Quinlan and Seth Hawley) and Dennis McDar-mod, for \$500 a side, was made on the 3d of this month, and the men went into training on the 18th instant. A small tug boat was engaged on Friday night to convey the participans and principals to the place of fighting. The crowd started at 3:30 P. M. on Friday evening, and arrived at Esopus Island, where they landed a little before break of day yesterday, when a spot was at once selected and the ring formed, while the men arranged their tollets. Denvis McDermod was born in Ulster, Ire-

Lennis McDermod was born in Ulster, fre-land; is a moulder by trade, and resides at Eas-ton. He stands five feet nine inches in heigh, and weighs 146 pounds. Dan Parker weighs 144 peunds. McDermod's colors were all green, with a shamrock in the centre. Parker wore a bine and white handkerchief with a red border, white flannel drawers, and spiked shoes, McDermod wore red flannel drawers and

striped shoes.

Tommy Boland was chosen referee. Tommy Boland was enosen referee. Jim Canby was umpire for McDermod and Bill Gregory for Parker. The men entered the ring in a pouring rain at 610—hardly daylight. Parker won the loss for corners, and took up his position on the left side of the ring. All being ready, the men came up to the call of

The men fought fifty-four rounds, which occu pled two hours and forty-three minutes. still continued to come up to the scratch, out his friends, fearing some serious result might occur, threw up the sponge. McDermod exoccur, threw up the sponge. McDermod ex-pressed his bitterness at his friends giving Parker the fight. He declared that he could fight all day, and that he was none the worse for it, but his friends knew to the contrary, men were wrapped in blankets and conveyed to a place of safety, and the crowd returned to the city without molestation.

# A LARGE HAUL.

\$5600 Stolen by Pickpockets.

From N. Y. Sunday News, yesterday. A very big haul was made by some adroit pickpocket, yesterday atternoon, which, no doubt, will be a lesson to the victim that he will never forget as long as he lives. It seems that the victim in question is a furniture-dealer at No. 586 Third avenue, and once in a while, when his coffers are overflowing, he finds it necessary to take his surplus cash to

He had \$5600 in greenbacks to deposit yesterday, which he made into a package and into the tail pocket of his overcoat. got into a Third avenue car and rods down as far as Broome street, where he got out and walked to the entrance of the Bowery Savings Bank, when, to his inexpressible dismay, or feeling for the package of money, he discovered that it had been taken from his pocket.

He immediately proceeded to police head-quarters, where he made known his loss to In-spector Dilks, but could give that official no cine which might eventually lead to the detection of the persons who took the money, being questioned as to what could have a seed him to carry the money in his coat tail pocket, he stated that he thought that was the safest place for it, as he could led it while he was sitting down; and this notwithstanding the fact that he had an inside pocket in his undercoat large enough to admit of the package of money being safety placed therein beyond all danger of being stolen. Captain Young of the opinion that he might have added to good sense after pu ting the greenbacks in the coat-tail pocket, to have tacked a piece of paper on the outside, with the inscription "Pick-pockets, take notice; there's \$5500 in this pocket, to be had for the reaching."

-An Irishman being on a visit to some relatives a little more polished than himself, was requested, on going to bed, to be careful to extinguish the candle; he was obliged to ask the meaning of the ward, when he was told it was to put it out.' He treasured up the term, and one day when he was sitting at home in his cabin with his wife, enjoying his praties and butter-milk, the pig unceremoniously walking in, he said (proud of his bit of learning) dear, will you extinguish the pig "Arrah, then Pat honey, what do you mane inquired Judy. "Musa, then, you ignorant cratur," replied Pat, "it manes put out, to be

-An old lady, a professor of the washerwoman's art, had managed to scrape together sufficient means to build a small house and barn in the country. One afternoon, soon after she was comfortably established in her new home, a black cloud was seen in the west, and before many minutes a tornado swept through her small property, scattering the timber of her little barn in every direction. Coming out of her kitchen and seeing the devastation the storm had made, the old lady at first could not find words to express her indignation, but at last she exclaimed: - "Well, here's a pretty business. No matter, though; I'll pay for this-I'll wash on Sunday !"

### FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Mr. Seward Speaks Through the "Intelligencer"-What He Thinks of the Presidential Programme of the Radicals-The Removal of General Ord-What is Thought of Colonel Badeau's History of General Grant's Campaigns, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. ] WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

The Intelligencer has a very significant editorial this morning, supposed to reflect the views of Secretary Seward in relation to the programme of the radicals for the next Presiden

tial campaign. It says:-"The whole ground has been canvassed for constitutional constructions and political contingencies, so that the revolutionists have marked out a regular succession of desperate resorts to escape the speechless and intolerable shame which awalts them before the indiguant shame which awaits them before the indignant people. At least four stages have been projected:—First, to nominate a car didate in May, if no extraordinary event occurs to revive their lost ascendancy by allowing them the flush side of some new and popular issue; thea, secondly, to separate into two parties, the defection nominating the United Justice of the Supreme Court. This would make three candidates for President. If the constitutional candidates fail of a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes cast in the whole number of the electoral votes cast in the loyal States, i. c., if the two other jointly get a single one more than he, then the election will go to the present House of Representa-tives, even without counting the Southern States, as d the only question would be, what bargain to make over the fruits of the fraud, so as to agree on one of the two. To this end immense efforts are to be made to carry Outo and
Pennsylvania especially; but the chance of
dissuading and defrauding the people of the
loyal States out of their will is too weak
to be reited upen—so, third, the electoral
vote must include the Southern States. For
this purpose they are to be swiftly and this purpose they are to be swiftly and snamelessly Africanized, and, by recognizing Representatives from them, placed nizing Representatives from them, placed in the status of legal States, by one branch of the Government, contrary to the other two, and by that branch which has the counting of the electoral suffrages for President and Vice-President. If Congress be induced by their partisan leaders to recognize the proposed negro States, they will not scruple to stand by the recognition until after the Presidential election, and then, unless the people of the North will consent to allow the negro voies to be counted, Congress allow the negro votes to be counted, Congress

unless the people of the North will consent to allow the negro voies to be counted, Congress will refuse to count their voies, and declare a non-election of President. What then? The Constitution declares that when the popular election falls by reason of so one candidate getting a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President, Congress can then pretend that the conservative candidate does not get a majority of the 'whole number of electors appointed by assuming that the electors appointed by the negroes are to be counted. Even should they fail with the help of a united electoral vote in their favor to count a majority for either of their candidates, the Senate, and not the House, in case of a failure to elect by the people, elects the Vice President from the two highest candidates on the list. This they may do at once, without waiting for the House to elect a President. Now the Senate would elect their Vice President, Now the Senate would elect their Vice President at once, and the failure of the House to elect a President before the fourth day of March next following would make that Vice President the President, as in the case of death or other constitutional disability of the President, Suppose the revolutionists had agreed all around on a candidate for Vice-President, could they not agree also to force him upon the people as President, as a last resort by a plan matured before his nomination?"

nation ?' The latter portion of the article develops the plan of the Administration to keep the Southern States out as long as possible. It calls upon the people of the North to assume an attitude of active prohibition of all negro States, and recommends meetings in every village in the North to forbid the admission to Congress of any pretended State governed or controlled by negroes, and asserts that the Southorn States should be kept out till they present constitutions framed by white people.

The removal of Ord, and the selection of General Gillem to fill his place, causes much amusement here, as Gillem was Ord's ambassa dor to Johnson, to endeavor to mollify him. and he did his work so effectually as to persuade A. J. to put him in Ord's place. Ord's administration, for some time past, has not been satisfactory to Jehnson, as Ord at one time leaned to radicalism, then he would switch off suddenly on the other track, so Johnson could not depend on him, and re-

solved to remove him the first opportunity. The publication of Badeau's first volume of Grant's Campaigns, in which he handles Haleck without gloves, excites much discussion here where, the parties are well known. It is understood Badeau has had access to the Rebel records in possession of our Government, and his statements will embrace the Southern version of many prominent incidents of the war which have never been published before, and the comparisons which the author will be enabled to make of important battles, and the movements of both armies, will shed much light upon subjects of which we have had heretofore only one sided accounts.

# New Financial Schemes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The following is a synopsis of a bill to be introduced at an early day by Senator Henderson, of Missouri, of the Finance Committee, as a substitute to Senator

Finance Committee, as a substitute to Senator Sherman's bill:—

First, To consolidata the national debt in a long load, principal a.d interest payable in gold, the interest not to exceed \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cout, per admum, payable semi-annual y. to be exempt from all taxation.

Second, All national banks now having bonds filed with the Treasurer to secure circulation shall within twelve months, substitute the reword owner dead bonds, or nave their directional towards and bonds or nave their direction withdrawn.

Third, To so amend the national banking law the troof exceeding 75 per cent, of the par value of bonds shall be given to any bank; also, to receast the limitation of three millions of direction to the patronais and, as as to make banking as free as any other runnless, sub-ct to such new guards and conor ner tusiness, subject to such new guards and con-structions as may be provided by law, Fourth. To provide for the very gradual withdrawal Fourth. To provide for the very gradual withdrawal of the United States notes as "greenbacks," so as to enable the mational banks gradually to supply them-

seives with coin, preparatory to resumption of specie Fifth, To constitute a Financial Board composed of Fifth, To constitute a Financial Board composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptruiter of Currency, and others, to be appointed by law, to determine the mode, manner, and ti ue of withdrawing the greenbacks, and with power also in case of great con mercial distress or money panic to supply the banas; on deposit of bonds as collaterals, with legal-tender Treasury notes to a certain amount, not exceeding (asy) fifty cents.

When the Internal Revenue bill comes in, Senator Henderson purposes to offer the following:—

To remove internal taxes from all articles of manu facture, except whisky and tobacco, and to provide new means for the collection of the taxes on these articles. To continue the income and stamp taxes, license taxes, and tax on raibond and steamboat receipts, and some others, and in a large measure to abandon the present expensive system of tax collection.

The Conservatives Contemplate a New and Curious Tack

It has transpired that a movement is being made which will have an important effect of the work of reconstruction. A number of lead ing spirits in the conservative party are endes voring to prevent the Legislatures of those States which have passed resolutions ratifying the constitutional amendment known as Arti fourteenth, and which Legislatures have

obtained an anti-Republican malority by the late ejections, to repeal the resolution of ratifi-

cation.

This, it is believed, they have clearly the right to do, as the proposed amendment, not having been ratified by the requisite number of States—three-fourths—is not yet a portion of the Constitution. It is claimed that if New Jersey, Ohio, and California should repeal the ratification resolutions the effect would surely be to prevent the proposed amendment from ever percenting. be to prevent the proposed amendment from ever becoming engrafted upon the Constitu-tion of the United States.

### FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Marine and Commercial Reports, London, Dec. 30-11:15 A. M.—Consuls, 92/38
92/4 for money, and 913/48/92 for account; U. S.
Five-twenties, 72@72/2 Illinois Central, 88/2
Erie Raiiroad shares, 48/2
Liverpool., Dec. 30.—The Cotton market is
quiet. The estimated sales to day are 10,000
bales; middling uplands, 7/4d.; middling Orleans, 75/d. The shipments of cotton from
Bombay slore August. 1 are 8000 bales.

Bombay since August 1 are 8000 bales,
QUEENTOWN, Dec. 30.—Arrived yesterlay,
steamer Misnesota.
Liverpool, Dec. 30.—The total stock of cotton
at sea designed for this port is estimated at
194,000 bales, of which 70,000 bales are American.

#### Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 30.—Arrived—Brig P. M. Tinker, from Demarara, and Omer, from Bodonda for orders.

The pilot boat Coquette reports the following vessels arrived, bound for Battimore:—Brig Chesancake, from Demarara. Passed up is tow of steamer somers+t, bark Delaware, from Demarara: schooner Island Home, from Prince Edward's Island.

Government Stocks in New York. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORE, Dec. 30,—Smith, Randolph & Co.,
Bankers, No. 16 South Tuird street, and No.
3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock
this afternoon as follows:—
United States 1881s, 112/4@112%.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 105/4@105/4.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105/4@105/4.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 105/4@106.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108/4@106%.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108/4@106%.
United States 10-4/s, 101/4@104/4.

#### Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Dec. 30.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 97%; Reading, 96%; Canton Company, 67%; Erie, 72%; Cleveland and Toledo, 97%; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 87; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 97%; Michigan Central, 167%; Michigan Southers, 85%; New York Central, 117%; Hilmola Central, 133%; Cimberland preferred, 182; Missouri etc., 99%; Hudson River, 132%; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 1083%; do. 1864, 1054%; do. 1865, 1055%; Ten-forties, 102; Seven-thrities, 104% Money, 8 per cent, Exchange 104; Gold 183%; New York, Dec. 30.—Cotton firm at 15%c. Floor quiet, 420- barrels sold; State, 85%00105; Ohio 87060 18; Western, 88°306045; Southern, 89°90614°M; California, \$12 Se(a)18 50. Wheat quiet, Corn firmer, 20,000 bashels sold; Western, 89c. Barley quiet, Beef quiet, Pork, \$21 for new mess, Lard dull, Whisky quiet.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Dec. 30, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning but prices were steady. Government loans were firmly held. 101 was bid for 10-40s; 1124 for 6s of 1881; 1042 for June and July 7'30s; and 1082 for '62 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new is ne sold at 992; and old do, at 952. Railroad shares were in fair demand. Read-

ng sold at 48, no change; Lehigh Valley at 511 ## 2515. no change: Northern Central at 423, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 281@285, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 521 an advance of 4. 128 was bid for Camden and Ambov; 26 for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norris-town; 574 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; and 23# for Catawissa preferred.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing, 44\(\psi\) was bid for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; and 10\(\psi\) for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for invest-ment at full prices. Girard sold at 56, an advance of &; and City at 70, no change, 531 was bid for Commercial: 106 for Central National; 29% for Mechanics'; 93 for Western: 30 for Manuacturers'; and 624 for Common wealth.
Canal shares were dull. Schuylkill Naviga-

tion, preferred, sold at 214@22, no change; and Lehigh Navigation at 28, no change, 12k bid for Schuylkill Navigation, common; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal, Coal shares were in demand. 24 was bid for

New York and Middle; 4½ for Fulton; 2½ for Green Mountain; and 4 for Big Mountain.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133½; 11 A. M., 134; 12 M., 133½; 1 P. M., 133½, an advance of 2 on the closing price of Saturday evening.

#### - The N. Y. Herald this morning says:-"Although the Money Market worked easy through the week past, the bearish feeling on the Stock Ex-

"Although the Money Market worked easy through the week past, the bearish feeling on the Stock Exchange, on the Railways especially, manifested some confidence in a fall in prices, based, it was said en the street, upon the brief letter of the Secretary of the Trensury to a Bostén banker in which he expresses the belief that Congress will be found to act more in accordance with his views than with the earlier expression of the party that he terms 'inflationists' (more properly the party opposed to the inriher arbitrary contraction of greenbacks), in the House of Representatives. He evides thy writes, after his success in throwing over final action in the Senate on the House bill (favorsably and unanimously reported by the Finance Committee), until after the recess. But we believe he will find himself missken, on financial considerations alone, to say nothing of the further serious compilication of the Southern quention by the removal of General Pope from the Grorgis. Alabame, and Florida Department, by order of the President on Saturday last. The whole Cabinet, with the exception of the Secretary of War ad interim, appear to occommitted to this persistent opposition to the re-establishment of the Southern states, in their proper civil relations to the Government, and it is one of the many inconsistencies of Mr. McCulloch, that white professing as he did in his last two annual reports, that the Governments and business of the Southern States must be restored as one of the necessities to the successful recurn to specie payments, he counsels the President to delay or defeat the purposes of Congres to this end. At the same time he proposes, on his own account, to shape the measures of that body to the withdrawal of our greenback circulation, as a cor dition precedent to an early return to that page in the supplies of the successful recurn to shape the measures of that body to the withdrawal of our greenback circulation, as a cor dition precedent to an early return to the specie standard—though how or when he expect

#### circulation, to resume, he has not yet told us." -The N. Y. Tribune this morning says:-

"Governments have been in active request at full prices. State bonds were firm; Missouri 6 per cents sold at 100, Tennessee new 6 per cents, 635. The mis-cellaneous share list was more active, with large prices. State bouds were firm; Missouri & per cents soid at 10, Tennessee new 6 per cents, 63½. The miscellaneous share list was more active, with large dealings in Can on at 50½. 651, and in Westers Union Telegraph at 86% 687%. Cumberland coal sold at 31, Quicksliver 22. Pacific Mail is steadler, with the majority of sates at 119½. High cosing at 110½ bid. Express stocks were all lower, and for the moment tend downward. The railway share marks ope sed dull and heavy, with a general premure to sell. New York Central was quite steady. At the Board the market was stronger, and prices improved from ½.6½ on the speculative list. Eric continues to be neglected by the street, and is manipulated solely by brokers employed by the cliques who buy and sell aming themselves, but into get any a statince from the speculating public. Chyeland and Pitasburg is quite steady on prospect of a dividend of 2½ per cent, to be declared in a few days. Michigan Southern remains firm at 80½.655½. Nor hwestern preferred sold down to 70½, but late in the day railled to 70½, and closed steady. However here are good demand at 90½. The market throughout the day was duit, but firm, and the amount of business quite small. At the close the market was steady. Money conduces in abundant upp by to brokers at 6 % cent., with occasional transactions at 7, and 5 on Governments."

# The Chicago Republican of Friday says;-

The Chicago Republican of Friday says.—

'The money market to-day was more active, but this wis due chiefly to the interregnum of Christmas. Deposi's were comparatively light, and under the crain for currency both East and West, the market was exceedingly airingent. Frime paper was passed at the regular banks at 10 per cent, per aunum, but outside paper was discounted on the street at rates equal to 12:6:18 per cent. Eastern exchange was vary scarce, and round lots were in domaind between bankers at a premium of 4) cents per thousand, Counter rates were steady and firm at par buying, and % premium selling."

-The Boston Post says:-"Considerable excitement was occasioned on State street this forenoon by the report that the cash of the receiving telier of the Shawmut Bank. Mr Bryani T. Henry, was short \$5,000. Mr. Henry has been absent from the city a week, and his present whereabouts are unknown it is supposed he has left the United States. The Shawmut Bank has a capital of \$750.00, with a surplus of \$150.00, so that the defalcation will not affect the standing of the institution in the least."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Debayen & Bro. 10 to 40 E. Third street FIRST BOARD.

rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock;—Gold, 183\$@134; U. S. 6s, 1861, 112\$@112\$ D. S. 6-20s, 1862, 1084@108\$; do., 1864, 105\$@105\$; do., 1865, 105\$@105\$; do. July, 1865, 108\$@108\$; do. July, 1867, 108\$@108\$; 5s, 10-40s, 101\$@102; D. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 104\$@104\$; 3d series, 104\$@104\$; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119-40; May, 1865, 117\$@117\$; August, 1865, 116\$@116\$; Sertember, 1866, 115\$@116\$; October, 1865, 116\$@116\$; Sertember, 1866, 115\$@116\$; October, 1865, 116\$@115\$.

1865, 1151@1151. -Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112, @112; old 5-20s, 108; @108; new 5-20s, 1864, 105; @108; do., 1865, 105; @106; do., July, 108; @108; do., 1867, 108; @108; 10-40s, 101; @101; 7-30s, June, 104; @104; do., July, 104; @104; 7-30s, June, 104; @104; do., July, 104; @104; 7-30s, June, 104; @104; do., July, 104; do., July, 104; @104; 104 . Gold, 1392@134.

1044. Gold, 1334@134.

— M. Schultz & Co.. No. 18 South Third street, report the following quotations per steamer Africa: — Lendon, 80 days sight, 109%@110\c); do. 3 do., 110\c)\(\pi\) Parts 60 do. do., 5f.10\c)\(\pi\) Parts 60 do. do., 5f.10\c)\(\pi\) 10\(\pi\) do. 3 do., allo\(\pi\)\(\pi\) Parts 60 do., do., 5f.10\c)\(\pi\)
5f.10\(\pi\)\(\pi\) \(\pi\)\(\p

#### Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, Dec. 30 .- Bark is held firmly at \$56

s ton for No. 1 Quereltron. The Flour Market is quiet at former quotations. The demand is from the home consumers, who purchased 500 barrels, including superfixe at \$7.50@8.25; extra at \$8.50@9.25; Northwestern extra family at \$9.75@11; Pennsylvania and Ohlo do. do. at \$10.75@12; and fancy brands at \$12.75@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$8.50@8.75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is without improvement, and the demand is entirely for prime, the offer-

The Wheat Market is without improvement, and the demand is entirely for prime, the offerings of which are smail. Sales of Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$2.40@2.45, and 1000 bushels choice Western white at \$3.20. Rye is held at \$1.70@1.75. Corn is scarce, and in fair demand. Sales of 1500 bushels old yellow at \$1.40@1.42, 2000 bushels dry new do. at \$1.20@1.22; and Western mixed at \$1.30@1.33. Oats have declined. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 75@78, chiefly at the former rate. the former rate.

Seeds—Alot of Cloverseed sold at \$8. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Timothy is taken at

Whisky-Nothing doing.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, Dec. 30 .- The receipts of Beef Cattle were small this week, only reaching about 800 head. The market, in consequence, was more

active, but prices were without any material change, extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers selling at 96 ic. 9 lb., gross, fair to good do, at 716 68 16c., and common at 560 14 9 lb., gross, as to condition. The following are the 31 head P. McFillen, Western, 9@10, gross.
46 Philip Hathaway, Chester co., 71/201/2.

gross. James S. Kirk, Chesterco., 8@10, gross. James Mckillen, Western, 8@93, gross. E. S. McFillin, Western, 9@10, gross. Uhlman & Buchman, Chester co., 7348 91/2, gross, Mooney & Smith, Western, 6@9, gross.

T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@7) d. gross. H. Chain, Western Pennsylvania, 6@7,

gross.
L. Frank, Western, 6@8½ gross.
Frank Schamburg, Western, 7@9, gross.
Hope & Co., Western, 6@8½, gross.
M. Dryfoos & Co., Western, 6½6, gross.
Blum & Co., Western, 6@9 gross.
B. Baldwin, Chester co., 7@9½, gross.
D. Brauson, Chester co., 8½60½, gross.
B. Hood, Chester co., 6½60½, gross.
Chandler & Aiexander, Chester co., 7@ 9, gross, Kimble & Wallace, Chester co., 86834.

32 "Christy & Weldy, Western, 8@814, gross, 18 "W. Duffy, Western, 5@6 gross, Cows were in fair demand, 100 head sold at \$40@65 for Springers, and \$50@90 p head for Cow Sheep were in demand at an advance. 2000 head sold at 5@6%. % pound gross, as to con-Hogs were 25c. \$ 100 pounds higher. 5000 head

# the different yards at \$91/60101/2 \$ 100

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... DECEMBER 30. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING WELK-

CLEARED THIS MORNING, Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, Wilmington, N. C., Phi-ladelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Hayana, Thos. Wattson & Sons, Barque Eliza Young, Paschal, Cork, via Falmonth for orders, E. A. Souder & Co. Schr Admiral, Steelman, Boston, Rathbun, Stearns & Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, Boston, Day, Huddell &

Schr Minnie Repulier Charles MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Minnie Repplier, Conover, is days from Orchilla, with guano to B. F. Folsom,
Schr C. Sawyer Sawyer. Is days from Miragoane,
with logwood to Thos. Wallson & Sena.
Schr M. E. Taber, Morris. 18 days from Wilmington,
N. C., with lumber to I. B. Phillips. 12th inst., was
struck by a waterspont which carried away double
rected mainsail: same day, lat. 3: 40 long 77 20, Bad a
heavy gate from \$8 W., which carried away fore
staysail, fore topmast, sprung j b boom, and did other
damage. 13.h inst., had a beavy snow and hall storm
off Cape Haiteras, from NN, W. to NN, E., which
lasted 30 bours. lasted 30 hours.
Sebr E. Sinnickson. Winsmore, 5 days from Boston, with make to Crowell & Collins.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, 6 days from Boston, with plaster to captain
Steamer W. Whilidin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore with mose to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer Diamond State. Robinson, 13 hours from
Baltimore, with mose, to J. D. Ruoff.

BELOW.

One ship, a barque, and a British topsail schooner were beating in the Canes of the Delaware yesterday. Brig Edlen P. Stewart, from Tork's Island, was of Bombay Hook, reported by William Edwards, pilot.

WENT TO SEA VESTERDAY.

Barque J. Matthues. for Gusotanamo: brigs John Welah, Jr., for Sagua: Enlus for Hamburg: and Gettfried, for Trieste: sobre M. & E. Henderson, for Otonfuesos: T. Sinnickson, for Cardenas: W. B. Thomas, for Sagua; Sarah Watson, for Trinidad: and J. W. Wilson, for Aspinwall, reported by George Conwell, pilot.

Schr Lens Hunter, Perry, for Philadelphia, cleared from Boston 28th last.
Schra Eagerion, Thomas, from Boston; A. E. Marlin, Johnson, from Newport; and W. Sampson, Conrey, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 18th Schr Sibyl, Almeldy, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 18th Schr Stoyl, Almeloy, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 1918; instant.

Schra M. E. Amadeu, Smith, hence for Rosson, and L. J. Warren. Hatch, hence for Newburyport, at Holmes' Hole 27th inst., Schr Chas. McCarly, McCarty, for Philadelphia, salled from Kingston, Ja., 13th inst., Schr N. C. Paine, Doane, hence, at Boston 28th Inst.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Arrived, Steamship Dentach-

land, from Bremen.
Also, steamship San Francisco, from Greytown. NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Arrived, steamship Right-ngale, Breaker, from New Orleans, Barque Atalanta, Hogemann, from Bremen, Barque Star King, Anderson, from Malage,